

### WORKING OF THE CONVENT.

The latter assurance was given to most of the persons who were invited to the meeting, and was also read in the Committee Room, in order to remove all doubts entertained by them, or some of them, for the propriety of the invitation. It was also read to the rioters, so that they might see that they had given information to the police.

being received on trial, she had made several early applications for admission, alleging that she was solicited to lead singers in their community. She was satisfied in her own mind, that she was not a suitable candidate to become a member of it; then she made similar applications to some of the clergy, through whose intervention, and after a written examination by her father, which was never completed, she was admitted to the choir. She was completely placed under a course of instruction in elementary learning, in music; and that up to the time of her departure, she was pained grateful for the kindness and instruction which she had received, and expressed an earnest desire to be permitted to continue her studies. Her father, however, said that she was not qualified to be admitted into community as one of its members, it had been resolved to dismiss her at the end of six months, when her

At about eleven o'clock, a bonfire was kindled on the land of Avery Kelly, adjoining that of the estate of the late John C. McLean, and distant about two hundred and fifty yards from the building, the fences of which were taken for the purpose; this is believed to have been a concerted signal for the assembling of all concerned in the plot.

The bells were then rung as for an alarm of fire in Charleston, and this city, & great multitude arrived from all quarters. Upon this alarm the Magistrate and the other members of the Charleston Association, above mentioned arose and proceeded to procure the attendance of others of the Sectetmen. In the meantime the Charleston engines were ordered to be ready, and the firemen were ordered to be in readiness to extinguish any fire which might be set on fire by the riotous mob of Charleston.

may be excited, and the victim may be sacrificed with out protection or relief.

If a fearful warning thus suddenly given, enforced as it is by similar occurrences in other states, will arrest public attention & check the prevailing disposition to give credence to ingenious and calumnious reports: will produce throughout the country a more intelligent and judicious opinion of the Court office; and led to amendments and improvements of our laws, which are thus found so easily defective.

And above all may it rebuke the spirit of intolerance thus unexpectedly developed, so hostile to the genius of our institutions, and unrestrained, so fatal to their con-

\* Most of the members of this Company have been before the Legislature, and deny any previous intention of a design to Committee, and deny any previous intention to petition in the riot; and it has been stated in the public prints that the examination of the petition has been the subject of a resolution of the Council of the State.

But if that authority is insufficient for such emergencies, and that force is defective in strength or organization, so that it cannot be brought to act with promptness and energy, then the fault rests with the community, and upon them should fall the burden of indemnity.

The committee cannot forbear expressing the hope that a public outrage, committed in such a case and attended with the loss of life and property, would deeply wound upon the reputation of the Commonwealth, and through her upon the hitherto fair fame of New England, will

others are too apt to forget their omissions, and think of manifest and outward gross violations of duty only. The Scriptures, too, do not mention any thing but only an affection in defect, inunction, the guilt and the condemnation of impenitent men, in the saying of our Lord, "Ye have not the love of God in you." F. H.

**OPENLY AVOWED.**—That Catholics believe there is no salvation out of the Romish church is evident from the following extract from the last number of the Telegraph. In a letter to a Protestant gentleman, it is said:

"Permit me, sir, to continue to treat you of the Romish church, and to show you that no salvation with which you have to contend as long as you remain separated from the Catholic church. The

*For the Boston Recorder.*

INORDINATE AFFECTION.

[illegible]







This is a vertical, high-contrast black and white image. It appears to be a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or a piece of paper. The image is characterized by a dark, irregular shape on the left side, which could be a shadow or a mark. The rest of the image shows a light, textured surface with some vertical lines and a dark, irregular shape on the right side. The overall appearance is abstract and textured.



## POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder.

## EARTHLY JOYS ELUSIVE.

Not great value in this earthly life,  
For they may leave the lonely, desolate,  
My earthly joys are vainly passed, and yet  
My earthly joys have often fled away.  
My life was learning to pronounce the name  
Of one who taught and loved me with a smile,  
They sought my hand, and slowly led me up  
To where she lay, all white, and cold, and dead.  
My little heart, it bled, and still it bleeds.  
It was a merry morning in the spring,  
When a dear daughter left me for her home,  
We hoped to meet again, and we have met,  
But, oh!—the wilderness of her presence yet!  
My youthful heart, it bled, and still it bleeds.

I loved a sister fondly, tenderly;  
For she was all that sister could have been,  
She shared my merriment, and shared my weal,  
And seemed to sympathize with all my thought.  
She loved my Saviour too, and often prayed  
For me, and with me, in some quiet retreat;  
And her love would sweetly comfort mine  
In chasing song of praise, with softest tread,  
I stood beside her couch. Her room was dark;  
And scarce a whisper was allowed to breathe,  
She rolled her eyes, she waved her burning hair,  
She looked in agony, she gaped, she died.  
My breaking heart, it bled, and still it bleeds.

I sat beside my father, while he spoke  
Of his own childhood, and his after life;  
I sat so happy in such intercourse,  
That midnight sleep unconsciously stole,  
I slept beside him, and he bled his life;  
I stood beside him, and he bled his life;  
And, as I led my mother from that scene,  
A widow, daughterless, and all alone,  
My broken heart, it bled, and still it bleeds.

One who had watched my cradle, and whose care  
Had eased my pain, when sickness racked my frame;  
One who had watched my sister's dying bed,  
And had supplied my dying father's need,  
That faithful one grew pale, and died;  
And as I heard her knell, which now had tolled  
My sister's fate, and my sister's home,  
I saw the moon had waned, and still her burn,  
My bleeding heart, it bled, and still it bleeds.

For Earth and Hell are lonely, desolate. X. X.

From the London Patriot.

## THE LAST NIGHT OF SLAVERY.

Let the floods clap their hands!  
Let the mountains rejoice!  
From our own native soil,  
Breathes the jubilate voice!

The sun that now sets on thy waves, Caribbean,  
Shall glid with his rising the Isles of the Free.

Let the islands be glad,  
For their king is his might,  
Who his glory has clad  
In the robes of his might.

With a garment of light,  
In the waters the beams of his chambers hath laid,  
And in the great waters his pathway has made.

No more shall the deep  
Lead to the dreary waves,  
In its cavern to steep  
Its wild border of slaves.

The Lord steth King, with his King on the flood,  
The Lord, and hath answered the voice of his blood,  
By what the sign,  
Doth the Crucifix bend!

When shall glimmer the light  
Thou great darkness to seek?  
Deep in the Pacific he waded the last gleam,  
That o'er the dark horrors of bondage might stream.

Brief, brief is the night  
Of the tropical scene,  
Ere a balance of light  
Shall the darkness stone.

And thus for black ages may brightness return,  
Nor fall till the dawn of a new day.

The sunlight must glaze  
On our freedom's advance,  
Ere its gleaming advance  
Their blood runs to pour.

Our rivers and seas must reflect the glad glow,  
That caprice shall, freed from captivity, come.

No fables on our sphere  
The lightest air;  
From our land and mere  
Bells the music-choir.

And springs from the Levant a life-giving ray,  
To chase deep shadows from midnight's way.

Dispel the blue haze,  
Golden fumes of morn;  
With serene light recomposed, it is  
The wide ocean's arm.

The sunlight touched thy glad shores, Caribbean!  
And day now illumines the Isles of the Free.

Sheffield, August 1, 1854.

The Southern Constellation, which appears to bend at midnight.

## Secular Summary.

**Aerial Ship.**—We have already alluded to an Aerial Ship, stated at the last dates to be constructing at Paris. The following facts relating to it are contained in the foreign papers.

The principal projector is a Mr. Lenoux, an officer of distinction in the French army. His apparatus is thus described. The balloon is 134 feet long, 34 feet high, and about 25 feet wide, its ends being in the form of pointed cones, and is designed to rise to a height equal to 6500 pounds.

The car, instead of being suspended, as usual, at some distance below the balloon, is to be placed immediately under it, so that an impulse may be communicated to it by the aeronaut.

Thirty persons are to be accommodated in the car, which, though very narrow, is sixty feet in length, and is crossed by seats of wickerwork at regular distances. The balloon is covered with net work, the ends of which terminate at the point where the car is attached, and rope ladders are affixed to the net work, so that the aeronaut may visit every part of the exterior of the balloon, in order to make repairs, if they should be necessary. At each end of the car is a rudder, and on each side a wheel, by which are attached contrivances for steering, so that the car, so constructed as to present to the air a flat surface or a sharp edge, and made to revolve by means of handles. In order to cause the balloon to ascend or descend, without throwing out ballast or expending gas, a small balloon is placed under the principal one, by which, according to the quantity of external air admitted into it, a difference of thirty pounds can be made in the weight opposed to the large balloon. The public are also arranged in such a manner, as to enable the aeronaut to tack, when the wind is unfavorable, by rising or descending in inclined directions. Another method of directing the movements of the balloon is said to be kept secret by the projector.

With a favorable wind, they expect to travel at rates varying from ten to thirty leagues an hour; if between two opposite currents, to advance at the rate of from two to five leagues, or remain stationary waiting for a wind; and when the wind is directly against them, to tack, and when the manner of sailing, by describing curved lines up and down. The material of which the balloon is made is prepared in such a manner, as to preserve the gas for several days. Mr. Lenoux proposed to ascend August, and expects to visit the United States, to reach London in six or eight hours.

**Great Castings.**—The New York Screw Dock Company have just imported a pair of hydraulic presses, to be used in raising ships of a large class. The castings of these presses are enormous. The cylinders, which are sixteen feet in length, and nearly three feet in diameter. The one in the Liverpool dock is 15 or 16 tons; the freight ton, 4150 sterling, or \$7000; the duty \$3000; the expense of landing them from the ship \$3000. After all, the gross cost is about five cents a

pound. We presume that so large castings as these have never before been seen in this country. The founder in England stated that it occupied forty men two days to move them from one side of the shop to the other.

**Great Discovery.**—A correspondent of the N. York Daily Advertiser states, in that paper of Tuesday last, that the Rev. Ambrose Edson, of Berlin, Conn. has succeeded in devising a method for the application of the *hydrostatic pressure*, to the propelling of machinery. If what is there stated be well founded, a few *quarts* of water will drive manufactures, and even vessels, without the expense of steam power, or the ordinary water power. The importance of the discovery is beyond all calculation.—*L. I. Star.*

It must propel very slowly, or with very little force,—or a great power must be applied to work the press.

**Gold Mines of the U. States.**—It is estimated, we perceive, in the transactions of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, that since the commencement of the working of the gold mines, that run in a mineral belt, it may be said, parallel to the course of the Blue Ridge, from Georgia to Maryland, there have been discovered, to the amount of no less than six millions of dollars. The mines are generally in talcose slate, gneiss, &c. scattered superficially in the gravelly beds of small streams, and therefore easily worked.

Gold coined at the U. S. Mint, for the week ending the 30th inst. 305,000 dollars, remaining uncoined, \$49,000 dollars.

**Mount Auburn.**—The Committee state that by the Report of the Treasurer it appears, that the whole number of lots in the Cemetery which have been already sold is 331, viz. 175 lots in 1832, 76 in 1833, and 100 lots in 1834; and the aggregate sum produced by these sales is \$23,225,720. The whole expenditures incurred during the same years amount to \$23,225,720. The balance on hand and other available funds now in the hands of the Treasurer are \$5403,32.—The Committee are of opinion, that reliance may safely be placed upon the future sale of lots to defray the expenses of the cemetery; and that, therefore, a portion of the funds now on hand may be properly applied to the reduction of the remaining debts due by the Society.

**Emigration to Illinois.**—We learn from the Plymouth Democrat that it is proposed to establish a permanent colony in Illinois, by the name of the Old Colony Brotherhood, in order to take measures for emigration to the West. A circular issued at Plymouth recites that a number of respectable individuals have turned their attention to the subject of emigration to Illinois, as one of the most eligible and profitable means of purchasing and improving a tract of land, eligibly situated, on some navigable stream, and that it is desirable to adopt suitable measures of preparation. An instrument has in consequence been framed, to be obligatory on those who may subscribe it.

**Steam Navigation in India.**—Among the supplies lately voted in the British Parliament, was the sum of £20,000 to assist in the experiment of a communication with India by steam communication. Two routes are under consideration for the regular line of communication; one with Bombay, through the Red Sea, the other by the Euphrates and Persian Gulf. The expense of the communication is to be borne jointly by the British and India Governments. The communication by the Red Sea is to be first established, but as it is supposed that the other route, in certain seasons of the year may afford superior advantages, and as the experiments by the Red Sea had been made by the East India Company at an expense of 60 or 470,000, the committee of the House of Commons recommended the appropriation of the above sum for experiments on the other route.

**Vermont.**—Hon. Horatio Seymour, one of the candidates for Governor of Vermont at the late election, declines to present himself as a candidate for that office, before the Legislature.

A notice has been issued to the Freeholders of Windsor County in Vermont, to meet at Woodbury, to consider the expediency of abandoning the Masonic Institution.

A meeting for the same purpose has been already held in Washington County, at which the following among other resolutions, was adopted:

**Resolved,** That to put an end, as far as it can be done on our part, to all dispute and controversy, and to remove all reasonable cause of fear or apprehension in the minds of honest and patriotic citizens, who differ from us in opinion upon the subject of Masonry, it is expedient and proper that the Masonic institution be dissolved; for which purpose we hereby cheerfully relinquish it forever, and respectfully, but earnestly solicit all Masons in the several counties in this State to call meetings for the purpose of reasonable delay, and make such expression of their views, as shall leave the community no occasion to doubt the voluntary and entire surrender of the institution.

**A Dilemma.**—The Missouri Legislature is literally granting divorces. At a late session 36 parties divorced have since contracted new marriages. Having been brought before the Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal has decided against the act, and the proceedings were instituted, as "unconstitutional, and therefore null and void."

**Lawyer vs. Lawyer.** We are informed that a case rather novel in its character, came before the Court at Taunton this week. The facts were as follows: A young man, named John, was lured into a single bill, and out of the parties divorced have since contracted new marriages. Having been brought before the Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal has decided against the act, and the proceedings were instituted, as "unconstitutional, and therefore null and void."

**Gain and Loss.**—The transactions of one table from the 31 December, 1832, to March 8, 1833, which it appears, that in the above period \$6,735 were won, and 770 lost, leaving the comfortable net gain \$5,965! But it is a Shakespearean occupation of gathering snaphire on the cliffs of Dover, "a dreadful trade!"

**Gambling.**—The Richmond Enquirer states that its efforts to expel gamblers from that city have cost it nearly \$2000. It appears that there are in the city fourteen large gambling establishments, connected with which are upwards of 1000 persons. For these, and for the many who are men of expensive habits, the city is a vast hotel, and a vast number of persons are employed in the service of the gamblers. The gamblers employ servants to do their dirty work, and to attend to the needs of the gamblers. The gamblers employ servants to do their dirty work, and to attend to the needs of the gamblers. The gamblers employ servants to do their dirty work, and to attend to the needs of the gamblers.

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